

ADHESIVE MATERIALS

Publication number: GB1280631 (A)

Publication date: 1972-07-05

Inventor(s): SEYMOUR DONALD EDWIN; COSTA NICHOLAS MARIO DA; HODGSON MARTIN EDWARD; DOW JAMES +

Applicant(s): SMITH & NEPHEW +

Classification:

- international: A61F13/02; A61K8/81; A61L15/58; A61L24/00; A61Q3/00; C09J7/02; C08L27/06; A61F13/02; A61K8/72; A61L15/16; A61L24/00; A61Q3/00; C09J7/02; C08L27/00; (IPC1-7): A61L15/06

- European: C09J7/02K9B6; A61F13/02D; A61K8/81K4; A61L15/58; A61L15/58; A61Q3/00

Application number: GB19680060756 19680709

Priority number(s): GB19680032588 19680709

Abstract of GB 1280631 (A)

1280631 Pressure-sensitive adhesive coatings T J SMITH & NEPHEW Ltd 8 July 1969 [9 July 1968 22 Oct 1968 20 Dec 1968] 32588/68 50045/68 and 60756/68 Heading B2E [Also in Division C3] A moisture vapour permeable pressure-sensitive adhesive material for use on animal skin and nails comprises a backing material having a pressure-sensitive adhesive on at least substantially the whole of the body adhering portion of at least one surface of the backing material, the backing material and adhesive being moisture vapour permeable and unaffected by water and at least one of the backing material and adhesive comprising a synthetic polymer and being continuous and non-permeable to liquid water, the adhesive material having a moisture vapour permeability of at least 300 g./s. metre/24 hours/40 C./80% RH. Adhesives may be formed from polymers containing hydrophilic groups such as hydroxyl, carboxyl, amine, amide, ether and alkoxy providing that they are not soluble or highly swollen in water. Water-soluble or water-swellable polymers can be added to permeable pressure-sensitive adhesive formulations to increase their permeability provided they are compatible and do not cause the adhesives to be affected by water, for example a polyvinyl methylether may be added to a polyvinyl ethylether adhesive or a hydroxyl propyl acrylate homopolymer may be added to a compatible pressure-sensitive adhesive. Where a continuous adhesive is used it may be applied in solution, aqueous dispersion or as a hot melt by transfer, knife, roller or curtain coating methods. The adhesive may be made porous by foaming, leaching of soluble fillers, pattern spreading, spraying or selective layer perforating. Where the backing material is continuous it may be a film of a thermoplastic polyurethane or other polymers containing non-bound hydrophilic groups. A preferred backing material is a copolymer of a hydroxy alkyl acrylate or methacrylate with an alkoxy alkyl acrylate or methacrylate optionally with a minor amount of a further polymer. Suitable materials are listed as well as suitable copolymers of acrylic, methacrylic acids and derivatives of these. Where the backing material is not continuous any material having a high moisture vapour permeability may be used such as microporous films of plasticised polyvinyl chloride and non-woven, woven and knitted porous fabrics. The fabrics may be based on cellulose or synthetic polymer fibres which may be crimped and/or laid down so as to give an elastic fabric. Spun-bonded polyester fabrics are particularly suitable. The adhesive may be applied directly to the backing material or a water vapour permeable tie coat which may be continuous or discontinuous may be necessary. A suitable tie coat may be of nylon, or butadiene-vinyl pyridine. A protector may be provided to cover the adhesive prior to use. Alternatively, a release coat may be applied on the reverse side of the backing material.

.....
Data supplied from the *espacenet* database — Worldwide